IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph [0005] at page 2 with the following:

[0005] U.S. Patent No. 6,280,697 ~~(Serial No. 09/259,307~~ entitled "Nanotube-Based High Energy Material and Method"~~)~~, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference, in its entirety, discloses the fabrication of carbon-based nanotube materials and their use as a battery electrode material.

Please replace paragraph [0010] at page 3 with the following:

[0010] U.S. Patent No. 6,553,096 ~~(Serial No. 09/679,303~~ entitled "X-Ray Generating Mechanism Using Electron Field Emission Cathode"~~)~~, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference, in its entirety, discloses an X-ray generating device incorporating a nanostructure-containing material.

Please replace paragraph [0043] at page 10 with the following:

[0043] Next, the raw carbon nanotube-containing material 110 is subjected to purification. A number of techniques for purifying the raw materials are envisioned. According to one preferred embodiment, the raw carbon nanotube-containing material 110 is placed in a suitable liquid medium, such as an acidic medium, an organic solvent, or an alcohol, preferably methanol. The nanotubes are kept in suspension within the liquid medium for several hours using a high powered ultrasonic horn, while the suspension is passed through a microporous membrane. In another embodiment, the raw material can be purified by reflux in a suitable solvent, such as a combination of peroxide (H_2O_2) and

water, with an H_2O_2 concentration of 1-40% by volume, preferably about 20% by volume H_2O_2, with subsequent rinsing in CS_2 and then in methanol, followed by filtration. According to an exemplary technique, approximately 10-100 ml of peroxide is introduced into the medium for every 1-10 mg of nanotubes in the medium, and the reflux reaction is carried out at a temperature of 20-100°C (see, e.g. - U.S. Patent No. 6,553,096 ~~(Serial No. 09/679,303)~~).